

PO'OLEKA O HAWAII



The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 72

OCTOBER 2002

Quarterly Calendar of Collector's Events

OCTOBER 2002

10/06	Hawai'i Quarterly Stamp & Coin	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 10AM-4PM
10/12	H.S. & C.D.A. Bourse	Richards Street Y.W.C.A. 9:30 AM – 3:30 PM
10/14	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM
10/19	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1 PM - 3 PM
10/21	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St., #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM
10/28	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd., 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)
10/31 –	H.S.N.A. 39 th Coin Show	Hawaii Convention Center Fri 12PM-7PM, Sat 12PM – 7PM,
11/02		Sun 10AM – 7 PM

NOVEMBER 2002

11/11	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM
11/16	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1 PM - 3 PM
11/18	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St., #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM
11/25	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd., 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

DECEMBER 2002

12/09	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM
12/14	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1 PM - 3 PM
12/16	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St., #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM
12/23	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd., 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

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PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

Editor	Greg Chang
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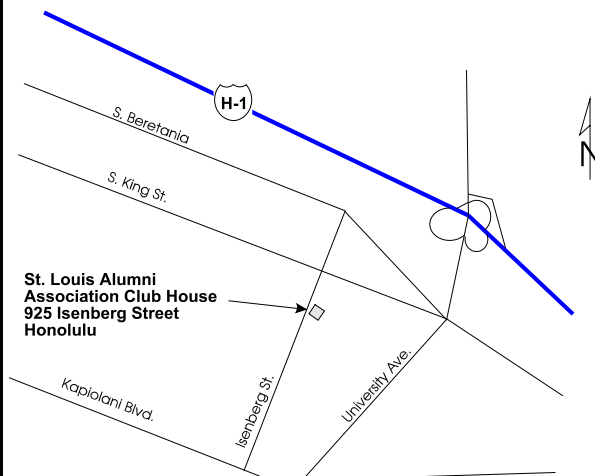
Articles and information for the publication should be sent to the Editor, C/O The Hawaiian Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-0115 or by e-mail at GCHANG@ASTOUND.NET. Contact the editor for guidelines for preparing text and illustrations for submittal. It's easy to do.

Cover Illustration: Grenada Pacific 97 Souvenir Sheet

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Monthly Meeting and Executive Meeting

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society meets from 7 PM to 9:30 PM on the second Monday of each month at the St. Louis Alumni Association Club House in central Honolulu. Each meeting includes a short business session, a program or slide presentation and an auction of about 125 lots. We invite you to attend, meet your fellow members, enjoy the program, and talk stamps. The public is welcome at all our meetings and we encourage you to become a member.



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Editor's Notes

By Greg Chang, Editor

Aloha! Welcome to the October 2002 edition of the PO'OLEKA. Wow, can't believe that the year is almost over. We've had some pretty good articles this past year. Hopefully, more will be in store for next year.

This issue's featured article is written by Jeffrey Weiss. He provides a detailed study on the controversial Grinnell Hawaiian Missionary stamps. You be the judge as to whether or not these are genuine.

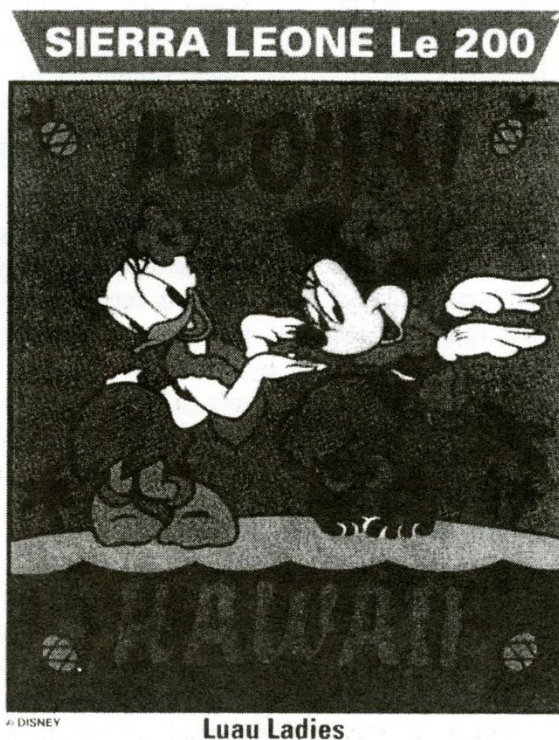
The other article details the recent releases from the Hawai'i Post on surfing and lighthouses.

In the Potpourri section, member Frank Bachenheimer follows up on Tom Fortunato's article on Lock Seals (April 2002). Plus, Clarence Lee's Lunar New Year – Year of the Ram stamp design is released.

Finally, Peter Burk Jr's "Stamp Reflection" returns. This issues' reflections is on the Christmas Poinsettia.

Many thanks for your past support. As always, any contribution to the PO'OLEKA you can make are always welcomed – especially *articles*. Mahalo and Happy Ney Year 2003!

Greg Chang
Editor



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The Grinnell Hawaiian Missionary Stamps – An Expertizing Exercise

By Jeffrey K Weiss FRPSL

Nearly eighty years after being declared “worthless bits of paper” by a Superior Court Judge in California, and fifty years after George W. Linn, founder of this newspaper, wrote a series of columns questioning that decision, the Grinnell Hawaiian Missionary Stamps have been submitted to a modern expert committee, to be examined with the benefit of current technology and the best philatelic scholarship available.

The Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society London, has examined many controversial stamps and covers in recent years. Their re-examination of the “second” British Guiana 1c, submitted by Peter Winter, was extensively covered in Linn’s. The case of the Grinnell Hawaiian Missionary stamps is an exception to the general rules and procedures of expertizing, and poses a fascinating forensic challenge and several mysteries.

The usual procedure when expertizing rare stamps is to presume the stamp is “Bad” unless or until it is proven “Good”. This refers not only to genuineness, but also to condition. Assume the patient is repaired, reperfed, or whatever may be possible, until you can *prove* otherwise.

This is a sound and wise method. It is far too easy to miss an added margin if you don’t really look for it, or worse, to accept a stamp as genuine when small details would give away its nature as a fake.

There are, however, exceptions to this procedure. Expertizing a unique stamp, for example, where there is nothing to compare it to, poses a different set of problems. We should not refuse to accept the British Guiana 1¢ simply because there is no other example known. Nor, as recent history has shown, should we accept a second example when presented, without serious investigation.

In the case of the Grinnells, it is not possible to *prove* that they are genuine, in the usual sense. There are clear and undisputed differences between the Grinnells and the generally accepted Hawaiian Missionary Stamps (which we will, for clarity, refer to as the “Certifieds”). However, there are two available theories regarding the origin of the Grinnells. Either they are forgeries, or they are the result of a printing from a different setting of type, but done in Honolulu in 1851 and issued by the Hawaiian Post Office, and therefore not only genuine, but a new group of stamps not previously recognized in the study of Hawaiian philately.

These 71 stamps were declared to be forgeries by a Los Angeles (California) Superior Court judge almost 80 years ago, based on testimony given in a lawsuit centered on the stamps. The testimony of the Philatelic Experts at the trial has now been entirely disproven. There is also much new evidence which was not available (nor possible) at the time of the trial. We shall examine this evidence below.

The following is not the complete story of these stamps, but a general outline of their history and the facts now known about them which should be considered in the search for the truth. The letters and documents referenced, and many additional details both technical and historical, have been submitted for examination along with the stamps. The Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society London in their examination of the Grinnell stamps, may or may not use the exact methodology that I have used here, but the same factors must be included in the basis of any decision.

History of the Grinnell Stamps

In the early Nineteenth Century, two girls grew up as friends in New England: Hannah and Ursula. Hannah married a man named Jesse

Shattuck, and had a son named Charles. Ursula married a man named John Emerson, and left New England in the 1830's with him to pursue Missionary activities in Hawaii, arriving in Honolulu in May 1832. They had many children, including second son William (b. Oct 1834), who played a prominent role in the story of the stamps. Eldest son Samuel and youngest son Oliver (who later wrote several histories of the missionary activities and families) also play roles in our story.

In the 1830's, Hannah and Ursula again connected, and corresponded for many years. Ursula at this time lived in Waialua, some distance from Honolulu.

William Emerson, in late 1850, worked for the Postmaster in Honolulu, and was involved in the printing of the first stamps of the Kingdom of Hawaii. A letter written by Henry Whitney acknowledges William's assistance in the printing of the Hawaiian Missionary stamps.

Authorization to issue stamps was given in June 1851; according to Post Office records, stamps were available at the Post Office as of October 4, 1851. The exact date(s) of printing are not known. We will examine the details of the stamps and the printing later in this story.

William unfortunately suffered ill health much of his life. His ailment was reported as tuberculosis in the newspaper, but referred to as dyspepsia in family correspondence. In any case, late in 1851 he took some time off for recuperation. William went to Waialua in November or December of 1851, and stayed with his parents for several months. On March 17, 1852, William departed on a sea voyage aboard the whaling ship "Arctic", again on medical advice. William died about 5 weeks later, April 24, 1852, off the coast of Kamchatka and was buried at sea. His effects were returned to his father in Hawaii on the ship's return.

In the late 1850's, Samuel Emerson, older brother of William and son of John and Ursula, became the first official Postmaster at Waialua, and the second Emerson to have worked for the Hawaiian Post Office. During his college years (spent in New England) Samuel exchanged many letters with his parents and family in Waialua, and was in direct contact with relatives

and friends in New England, including the Shattucks. Copies of many letters to and from Samuel have been submitted to the expert committee.

I am indebted to Patrick Culhane, a descendent of the Shattuck family, for his research into William and Samuel, and the correspondences between the Emersons, Shattucks, and Whitney, which he has done in the last three years. This information was not available at the time of the trial in the 1920's.

We skip ahead now to 1918, when a young man named George Grinnell was introduced to Charles Shattuck, then about 80 and living in Los Angeles. After much discussion about the Shattuck family history, Charles went into his attic and returned with a stack of stamps and papers, including the Hawaiian Missionary stamps now known by Grinnell's name. According to Grinnell, Shattuck wanted to give him the stamps, but George thought some payment appropriate. The papers changed hands, and Grinnell slipped \$5.00 into the old man's pocket. Charles Shattuck died a few months later.

In 1919, Grinnell (having extensively studied the stamps) offered 43 of the stamps to a dealer named Klemann, who was a recognized expert in the field of Hawaiian Missionaries at that time. Klemann took the stamps in question to San Francisco, where he compared them with examples in the Crocker collection, then one of the finest in the world of this area, and pronounced the stamps genuine. A sale was then arranged, and Klemann paid Grinnell \$65,000.00 for the 43 stamps.

The Trial

Klemann returned to New York, and delivered the stamps to his client, Caspary. One of the world's foremost collectors, Caspary received the stamps and kept them for a short time. Suddenly, and for reasons which have never been quite clear, Caspary declared the stamps to be counterfeit, citing typographic variations not observed in other examples he had seen. He instructed Klemann to return to California and sue Grinnell for fraud. Somewhat surprisingly,

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which no longer existed. Agents of the US Secret Service, which is part of the Department of the Treasury, are supposed to investigate and prosecute counterfeiting of US financial obligations (including stamps and currency), and perhaps under some circumstances those of foreign countries with which the US has an agreement (usually by treaty) regarding counterfeiting. At that time, Treasury agents were refusing openly to act regarding counterfeit stamps or currency of many countries that had ceased to exist at the end of World War I, and even some that had been created (Fiume and the Yugoslav states come to mind immediately). Why did Secret Service Agent Walsh act in this case?

And more amazing yet: it was illegal at that time to possess counterfeit stamps or currency. Counterfeits seized were to be burned by the authorities. Why were the stamps, having been declared counterfeits (or forgeries), returned to the former owners?

Grinnell tried for the rest of his life to clear his name and the reputation of the stamps, with much cooperation from the Shattucks. He found some champions, such as George Linn, who wrote favorably about the stamps in the early 1950's. Y. Souren, a noted stamp dealer and expert of the period, issued 10 certificates for Grinnell's stamps on August 17, 1942 (numbers 2123 through 2132), citing that they "are genuine Hawaiian Stamps, No. 1, 2 and 3" [the underline is original]. Other noted experts, such as Varro Tyler, have come to the conclusion independently that the Grinnells (as they became known) are genuine.

For the most part, the two holdings after the division (Grinnell's, now owned by his granddaughter Carol and her husband, and the Shattuck family's, owned by various family members, represented by Patrick Culhane, a Shattuck descendant) have been out of public view for almost 80 years. The widely held belief that the stamps must be fakes is based on the history of the trial, and on the literature written since. Very few people have seen or studied the actual stamps. Many of those who have seen them have arrived at the conclusion that they may indeed be genuine.

It is surprising, in a way, that feelings still run so strong that the Grinnells must be "heinous forgeries", and that Grinnell's name is still synonymous with "fake stamps" in so many minds, but such is the power of legend.

Technical Philately

Let's begin the detailed examination of the stamps with an overview of the "certified" stamps. The largest holding of the Hawaiian Missionaries sold recently was auctioned by the Siegel Auction Galleries in New York in 1995. Titled the "Honolulu Advertiser Collection", the catalog has become, deservedly, a standard reference on the Missionary stamps.

It should, perhaps, be noted that there was one stamp in that sale described as a "Grinnell forgery" (lot 32). The accompanying description references the Meyer-Harris book, a standard reference on the Missionaries, and states: "very few exist outside of the Grinnell family's hands". Actually, only 26 of the original 71 Grinnells are still in the family; 32 are owned by the Shattuck family, the remaining 13 have been dispersed over the years. The location and ownership of only one of these 13 is currently known. It is owned by the prominent philatelic expert who purchased lot 32 of the Advertiser sale. He quickly returned the lot to the auction house, noting that "while it was clearly a forgery, it was not a Grinnell", and was given a full refund; the stamp has been donated to the Smithsonian. The fact that such an error could be made clearly shows that the Grinnells are not widely known nor understood.

The known Hawaiian Missionary stamps, Scott numbers 1, 2, and 3, were printed by typography in Honolulu in 1851, on the instructions of Henry Whitney, the Postmaster. The type was hand set; the printing sheet consisted of two stamps, side by side. They were printed on pelure paper, a thin hard paper similar to tracing paper or "onion skin". Pelure papers were commonly used for carbon copies and easily available at the time, but an odd choice for printing stamps, as the resulting stamps are brittle and fragile; most known copies have been repaired, many extensively, often with parts of

the design being drawn in. The ink color selected was a medium blue.



Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a 13¢ stamp, Scott 3, type II (non-indented P) from the Honolulu Advertiser Collection, from the Siegel Auction Galleries catalog of the sale of that Collection in 1996. The Missionary stamps in the Tapling (there are 12 of them) have been in the collection since the 1890's, and are generally in superior condition, with fewer repairs than many known examples. Thanks to the generosity of David Beech, Bob Schoolley-West, and the staff at the British Library, these stamps have been used for comparison with and study of the Grinnells very extensively in recent years.

The type II stamp is the right-hand stamp in the printing of the *Certifieds*.

There are many characteristic flaws in the framelines and filigree of the *Certifieds*. For illustration in our present analysis, note the breaks in the inner frameline to the left of 'P', and the breaks in the top and bottom left corner pieces of the filigree around the numeral at center. There is a break in the top arc of the upper left corner piece, under the space between the 'P' and 'o', and another seen here in the lower left corner piece over the '3' in 13. These breaks in the arcs are of particular interest, as while they are always present in the type II *Certified* (of all three denominations), the length of the breaks varies considerably from stamp to stamp. If it were a break in the filigree matrix

itself, it could only grow longer as the printing progressed and the matrix deteriorated. It could not shrink, nor could it move along the arc. Yet careful examination of the *Certifieds* shows that it does exactly this! The length of the breaks varies considerably, and they also move in position along the arc. How is this possible?

The answer is actually quite simple: the break is not caused by a flaw in the type matrix, it is the result of a make-ready problem. That is, when the type form was prepared for the press, something in the process of locking up the type caused a slight difference in type height at these points so that during printing the paper did not make proper contact with the inked type at a few points. These points would naturally vary each time the type was made ready for the press – at least once in each day of the printing – and they can easily show exactly the variations we see in the *Certifieds*. Remember too that the printing was done on pelure paper, which is both hard and brittle. It therefore does not conform well to the surface of the type without breaking, making this sort of problem much more probable, and thus more common than on thicker, softer papers.



Figure 2

Figure 2 shows an unused pair of the 13¢ Grinnell. Note that the type II stamp is at the *left* of the pair, the type I at the right. This is reversed from the placement of the *Certifieds*. However, the same breaks are evident in both the inner frameline and the arcs of the filigree. They do not appear on the type I stamps of either the Grinnells or the *Certifieds*.

But wait a minute – the filigree corner piece designs do not match between the Certified and the Grinnells.

Figure 3 shows the lower left filigree corner piece from a Certified 13¢ in the National Postal Museum and the same corner piece from Grinnell stamp G-70, in the Shattuck collection. It should be clear in this figure that the design elements of the two filigree pieces are different, particularly in the design of the “flower”. On the Certified, the base of the “flower” is convex at the center, then becomes concave as the “leaves” spread. On the Grinnells, the lower side of the “leaves” is concave, springing from a central point at the stem without the convex section. There are other differences as well.

The setting of the Certified used 8 matrices of this corner filigree in total, four on each stamp. Looking closely at each of the eight, differences can easily be seen, but all are generally similar to the one shown here. The setting of the Grinnells, likewise, used eight such pieces, and again variations can be seen between them.

Doesn't this prove the Grinnells to be fakes?

No, it doesn't. It is easily proven that there were many dozens of matrices of this very corner filigree available in Honolulu in 1850. The Meyer-Harris book shows an illustration of a cross from a contemporaneous publication

which uses dozens of these pieces to form its design. Unfortunately, the illustration is screened too coarsely to determine accurately whether the Certified or the Grinnell corner pieces (or a combination) were used.

Given the quantity available, if a separate setting of the type was done, it would be unreasonable to expect the same 8 pieces to be used. This corner design was a common one in the catalog of nearly every type foundry of the period, and remained so well into the 20th Century. Each foundry had its own variation of the basic design, and even these varied over time as dies wore, or new masters were produced. By the way, a very similar corner piece can be found in books printed in the 17th Century as well.

We know there were at least 6 printers working in Honolulu in 1851. It would have been common practice for these printers to borrow type from each other for jobs requiring more pieces of a given letter or design than they had available, and the identical matrices borrowed would not necessarily be returned, as they were generally considered interchangeable. We should expect some mixing of type between the printers' supplies over time. It is also known that at least two printers' type were stored in the premises of the *Polynesian*, where the stamps were probably printed. The two settings of the type could easily have used matrices from both



Figure 3

supplies.

It has long been noted that there are differences in certain letters between the Grinnells and the Certified. Again, the same argument could explain all the known differences. We also know that corrections were made to the setting during the printing of the Certified, particularly the replacement of the small 'n' with a normal 'n'.

It is highly probable, from a printer's point of view, that the theory of "four settings" given in the introduction of the Honolulu Advertiser catalog (and most other standard references on the Missionaries) is not quite technically accurate. There was more likely only one setting, with the numerals etc being changed between uses, but with the outer and inner framelines and filigree preserved between uses. This would be consistent with printing practice at the time, and with typeset stamp production in other parts of the world, as well as explaining why the filigree shows little variation between "settings". The same pieces of type were used, in the same sequence, and the variation consists of shifts in position between the matrices. This setting was also used for the next issue, Scott 4, the 13¢ with changed text to read "H.I. & U.S.

Postage". Note that this text type does not exist among the Grinnells.

Coming to the inner and outer framelines, these were generally sold in long strips, usually 3 to 6 feet in length, of varying line thicknesses; they were called "rules" rather than "type". The printer would cut off the lengths needed for a particular job. In those days (before electric table saws) a guillotine-type cutter would have been used. This type of cutter leaves characteristic bends and markings on the rules, which can be used to determine whether the same pieces were used for printing two examples of a job. Once accounting for inking differences, and the repairs to many stamps, the rules used for both the inner and outer framelines of the Grinnells and the Certified appear to have been printed from the same pieces of rule. This is based not only on breaks, but more reliably on detailed examination of chamfers, bends, and arcing shown on the stamps.

What does this finding say about forgery? Well, a forger would have had to do a detailed analysis of many examples of the Certified to match the rule characteristics after weeding out inking differences and repairs. Where would he

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have gotten so many copies to study? And why, after such detailed study, would he get so many things wrong, like the position of types I and II, or the changes in certain letters, after getting so many smaller details right?

Yet how can the differences be reasonably explained if the Grinnells are genuine?

A New Theory

This brings us to the major thesis of recent research. Whitney was authorized to try producing stamps for his postal service. Many other places in the world were considering the same thing at this time. While public acceptance of stamps was well demonstrated in Great Britain and the US, it was not as clearly so in some small places, where the cost of printing the stamps was relatively higher and the quantities that could be used much, much lower.

Perhaps Whitney had a small quantity of stamps printed, from a setting of type which was distributed after the printing was done. Remember, the type matrices were thought interchangeable. The frame lines, having been specially cut, might well be preserved in case more printings were required. The stamps were put on sale in October 1851, and sold well. They were used up quickly. Whitney would have decided to print more, and in much larger quantities. Thus a second setting was made, more stamps printed, and the setting preserved for further use. The survival rates of these stamps, the Certifieds, are simply too small to determine whether there was more than one printing of a given denomination under these circumstances, but it is probable. This also explains why the same setting was available for the later printing of Scott 4, with the change in text.

The Grinnells, then, may have been the first, perhaps we should call it the “trial”, setting. Recall that William Emerson was involved in the printing, according to a letter from Whitney. William left for Waialua in November 1851, and never returned to Honolulu. He would undoubtedly have taken a supply of the new stamps for his family’s use from Waialua. These would undoubtedly have been from very early

printing, consistent with the “two setting” theory. This also explains why all of the stamps in the family’s correspondence bore Grinnells, and why they ended up in Shattuck’s possession, answering several questions posed over the years in objection to the Grinnells.

I am not proposing that this theory can be proven at present, simply pointing out that it is reasonable, and explains many of the known facts and observations. Other explanations are also possible, and consistent with the known facts.

We should also note here that all of the Grinnells bearing dated cancellations have dates in December through March. William left Waialua on March 17th, sailing on the “Arctic”.

Cancellations

Speaking of cancellations, much has been done recently by Jim Shaffer on the cancelling devices found on the early issues of Hawaii. Regarding the two cds devices, Meyer-Harris types 236.05 and 236.11, he has shown that Whitney ordered four of each design, but only three have been found in use.

Of the cds cancellations on the Grinnells, it was noted very early on that there are differences in certain letters in the Grinnell cancellations versus those on the Certifieds. This was taken as proof that the Grinnells are fakes. However, it is also possible that these are simply from the missing devices ordered by Whitney. After all, why would the proposed forger have created stamps on piece, requiring full cancels, when most collectors of the day would have soaked them off anyway? And if he did go to that extent, why not create full covers, which at least would have had some possible incremental value? (There are no covers bearing the Grinnells. There is one large part of the back of an envelope, shown in **Figure 4**, with the flap sealed by four 2¢ and one 5¢ Grinnells, paying the 13¢ rate to the US.)

But why, if Whitney ordered four of a device, would three of them be the same, and one different?



Figure 4

Ah, but the three are not “the same”! There are sufficient (but small) differences to enable us to tell them apart. So the supplier may well have made them from a device which cast more than one at a time. If it was a four-gang unit, there could easily have been an odd letter or two in one of the settings. Or perhaps it was a three-gang unit, and one had to be set separately. We cannot prove this theory, but it is reasonable.

And why would only the “missing” fourth type be found “only” on the Grinnells?

Again, a theory: When William went to Waialua in November 1851, might Whitney not have said to him something like: “Will, since you have been working for me and the Post Office for some time, why not take a batch of stamps and a canceller or two with you, and run an informal office there for a few months, until you feel better and return to Honolulu?” After all, such informal offices happened in many other places in the world at that time. Then when William did not return, but left on the voyage, the device(s) might well have remained in Waialua, forgotten.

The Numerals

Detailed studies of the letters and numerals used show that there are differences in the large numerals in the center of the stamps, framed by the filigree.

The numeral ‘2’ of the 2¢ denomination, in particular, has been studied in detail. The Certified ‘2’ has a sharp angle where the tail meets the bottom horizontal; on the Grinnells

there is a rounded arc at that point. There are many other small differences.

These differences are consistent with two settings of type. They are small enough that a printer producing stamps would not have worried about them, and close enough to be in the same type case at most letterpress shops. But they are obvious enough to be noticed by a forger and avoided or corrected, if he hoped to sell his product as genuine.

Inks

One part of the trial evidence we have not yet examined is the inks used in the stamps and cancellations.

Dr Gene S. Hall, Professor of Analytical Chemistry at Rutgers in New Jersey, examined a number of the Grinnells at the request of the current owners. His findings run to several substantial reports, which I offer here in summary.

His first analysis was of the cancellation ink on several Grinnell stamps bearing red cds of type 236.05, and a stampless cover bearing the same cancellation and certified “genuine in all respects” by the APS Expert Committee (cert # 131717, April 5, 2001). He also examined several Grinnell stamps for the chemical composition of the printing ink and cancellation inks, and the components of the paper on which they were printed.

Recall that at the trial, testimony was given that the stamps were printed with aniline inks, which

evenly dispersed. The brightness of the paper under long wave particularly was blotchy. This also is consistent with the findings of Dr Hall regarding his ultramarine blue component.

Unfortunately, I have not had the opportunity as yet to examine any of the Certified by this method.

Handwriting Analysis

Two forensic experts on documents and printing examined groups of Grinnells and the handwritings found on the pieces on which the stamps were affixed, together with supporting documents and letters. They each separately determined that the stamps were not printed by lithography, but by typography, and that the cancellations on those stamps were also produced by hand stamping and not by any lithographic process. Of more importance at this point, they found that the handwritings examined, when compared to known examples, are (to the extent possible to verify on small samples) those of John and Ursula Emerson.

Oliver Emerson also signed and notarized an affidavit in the 1920's attesting that the handwriting on the reverse of a piece bearing a pair of stamps was that of his mother, Ursula Emerson.

Summary

As stated at the beginning of this article, we cannot *prove* that the Grinnells are genuine, and would usually assume then that they are not genuine. But let us consider the evidence.

If they are forgeries, we know a great deal about the forger.

1. He (or she, if you prefer) worked between 1870 (when stamp collecting became a viable hobby) and 1918 (when Shattuck "sold" the stamps to Grinnell). If you don't believe Shattuck was the source of the stamps, please explain why Grinnell gave his descendants half of them,

and why all of the letters, etc tie back to the Shattuck and Emerson families.

2. He had access to *many* of the genuine stamps – enough to know that the two types occurred on all denominations, and to copy all three denominations correctly in gross aspect. Where did he get them? Almost all of the currently known examples were known by 1915, and in known, major collections. Shall we assume collusion by Ferrari, Crocker, or Worthington? Or maybe Caspary himself?
3. He was a good enough philatelist to accurately copy the layout and the two types, match the paper, match the ink of the stamps and the cancellations with a technical and chemical accuracy not likely using the available technology of the day, and avoid aniline inks and other components that had not existed in 1850. And he did all this at a time when such studies had not been done, let alone published.
4. And yet, he made many major mistakes. He reversed the position of the two types. He used a similar but different set of filigree. He failed to match the one known type error – the small 'n' in 'cents' on the 5¢ denomination.
5. He did not match the large numerals of denomination – not any of them. Yet he matched the minute details of the inner and outer framelines well enough to convince experts in typography that they were printed from the same pieces of rule.
6. He produced many examples on piece, at a time when no one collected them that way, greatly increasing the work he had to do for no additional monetary return. He even went to the trouble of using many different papers for the pieces, even though four of them were not distinguishable at that time by any means available.

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7. He produced only 71 examples, and sold none of them. Who or what covered his expenses?
8. And how did they get into the hands of Shattuck? Must we assume that Shattuck was himself the forger? Or that he and Grinnell were in league, partners in crime?
9. In summary, our forger was more skilled than any other forger known in the history of Philately, far surpassing the skills of Fournier, the Spiro brothers, or any other forger known to have worked at that or any other time, yet he made simple errors that any of them would have avoided in their sleep.

Alternatively, if the Grinnells are genuine, we must make certain assumptions:

1. There were two different settings of type from which Whitney's stamps were printed, probably a first setting with small printing quantity and a second with larger production, extending into the period of Scott 4. (Other variant assumptions are possible.)
2. We can accept the assumption of William's involvement, which is partially documented, but other assumptions may be available.
3. We must accept that the printing was less than perfectly done, but not less so than on many other stamp issues of that day. Certainly the issues of Uganda, Mafia Island, Albania, the overprint problems of Bechuanaland, Seychelles and Zanzibar come to mind, and these are all decades later.
4. We must overcome the objections of Ashbrook, Bernard Harmer, and others that it is unreasonable for all of the stamps of this printing to be found in only one correspondence. For this I have two answers:
 - How many of the rarities of other countries come from only one

correspondence? One thinks immediately of the Augustine, Heard correspondence of Hong Kong, of Corsini, of Codrington, and many more, without which philately would be much the poorer.

- We *do NOT* know that all of the Grinnells come from this correspondence! After all, no dangerous forgeries of the Missionaries have been recorded; had a Grinnell been submitted for expertization, how would it have been recognized? The literature says it would be photolithographed, with aniline ink. No known Grinnell would pass this test. The specific type differences which definitively identify the Grinnells have *never* been published (although they probably will be shortly!). It is entirely possible that a Grinnell is sitting out there with a good certificate, unrecognized, or that one exists which has never been examined. (None of the stamps in the Tapling has a certificate.)
5. Possible theories to explain the cancelling devices and the differences in type have already been discussed in this article.
 6. Why are there so many unused Grinnells, and so few among the Certified? We might assume that either Ursula sent stamps to Hannah or to Samuel when he was in college in New England to use on mail home to Waialua, and the remainder ended up with the rest of the correspondence. Other possibilities exist.

Is there any other theory that could explain all of the known facts? Well, there is one, but it is highly unlikely. What if William, knowing he was going to Waialua in November, made a clandestine printing of the stamps (after all, he worked on the genuine printing and would have

known how and had access to the equipment and type) and took them to Waialua to defraud the Post Office?

Could the Grinnells be the world's first successful Postal Forgery? Doubtful – the notion certainly flies in the face of everything we know of William's character, and would hardly be condoned by his Missionary family. But it does accommodate the known facts . . .

Conclusions

The Expert Committee will have to examine all of the research, the reports of various forensic experts, and the evidence of the stamps themselves. They will have the advantage of directly comparing the Tapling examples with the Grinnells. Ultimately, they will have to decide which of the theories above (or others they may come up with) is most palatable, most likely, or most acceptable. Or, they can offer "No Opinion".

There is, of course, the remaining question of what the Grinnells should be certified *as*, if genuine. The Expert Committee will have to decide on the wording of the certificates to reflect the status they ascribe to the stamps. Usually, certification is done according to the listing in standard catalogs, meaning they would be Hawaii Scott 1, 2 and 3 (or variants thereof).

But that may be too simple. It is probably true that the differences between printings are beyond the scope of a general catalog. Neither Scott nor Stanley Gibbons would be likely to create a new listing in its general catalog. But what about the Scott US Specialized, or the Scott Classic Specialized? One hopes that, as clear as the differences are between the Certified and the Grinnells, the Specialized catalogs would give catalog status to the separate printings, either as major or minor numbers, if they are found to be genuine. But this is in the future, and will have to await the result of the current evaluation before being addressed.

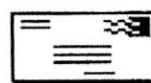
Is there any further research that could produce a definitive, provable answer? Perhaps, although the information above and the additional information and documents presented to the

expert committee should constitute sufficient evidence to allow a decision.

There are four "smoking guns" that might still exist. I will mention only one of them here, as work is progressing on the others, and I would not wish to bias the result by advertising.

There is at least one Grinnell item, a pair on piece, with Ursula Emerson's handwriting on the back. The technology is not quite there yet (according to an expert I have spoken with), but may be available soon, to lift the pair and retrieve a sample with DNA from between the stamps and the paper. If comparison proved that the DNA was Ursula's, or her husband John's, could we really continue to question that the Grinnells originated in the Hawaiian Post Office, and were used in the proper period? Ah, you ask, where would we get a sample for comparison? Easily! We know where they are buried in Waialua, and exhumation orders might well be obtainable for this purpose.

The final chapter of the Grinnell story has not been written yet, but the submission of the stamps for certification is certainly a major step in this continuing story.



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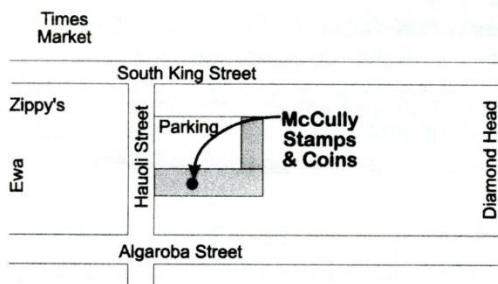
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Hawai'i Post Recent Releases

Information from Hawai'i Post website: www.hawaii-post.com



Surfing in Hawai'i +Surfboard Mail"

Three stamps were issued on August 24th 2002 depicting Surfing in Hawai'i. August 24th 2002 was also the 112th anniversary of the birth of Duke Kahanamoku. The text on the cacheted envelope reads "In his journal of the late eighteenth century, Captain Cook noted that Hawaiians went surfing and he wrote about the great ceremony of making a surfboard, especially for the Ali'i. But the Missionaries, who first arrived in the 1820's, frowned upon surfing considering it a waste of time. It was not until the early 1900's that surfing became a popular sport again due to the influence of Duke Kahanamoku and others. Born and raised in Waikiki, Duke swam and surfed there in his youth. Later he won Olympic gold medals in swimming and became an ambassador for the Territory. Duke is considered to be the father of modern surfing and a statue of him was erected at Kuhio Beach in Waikiki which is often festooned with many colorful leis."

The \$3 stamp plus the \$5 stamp pays for the Same Day rate. It also prepaid a special rate that day for "Surfboard Mail". The stamp shows Longboard surfing in Waikiki in the early 1900's.

The \$5 stamp prepays the Overnight rate. It shows keiki (children) bodyboarding in Waikiki.

The \$8 stamp (above right) prepays the Same Day rate. It shows a surfer on the big waves on the North Shore of O'ahu.

A Booklet consisting of 3 panes containing 2 x \$3, 2 x \$5 and 2 x \$8 stamps was also issued. Each pane consists of 2 stamps and has a white margin all around. "© 2002 Hawai'i Post" is printed vertically on the lower right side margin & *Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i.* is printed on the bottom margin of each pane.

The booklet is stapled twice at the left side. The front cover depicts surfing. The back cover has a list of the postage rates of Hawai'i Post.

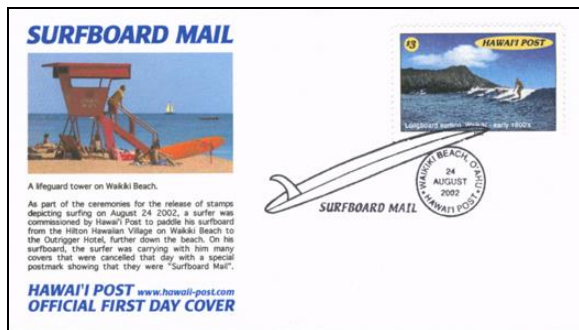
SURFBOARD MAIL

On the same day, a special service was added by Hawai'i Post called "Surfboard Mail". This consisted of a special cacheted cover with a \$3 surfing stamp and a special postmark. The surfer, Honu Belmore, left Duke Kahanamoku Beach (in front of the Hilton Hawaiian Village, Waikiki) with a bag of mail at noon. Paddling his surfboard along the Pacific Ocean, the surfer arrived at the Outrigger on the Beach Hotel at about

12:25pm. Mailed covers were available for pick up at the Stamp Show in the Outrigger on the Beach Hotel on Saturday and Sunday August 24 & 25. Only 500 covers were produced and carried by "Surfboard Mail".



Honu Belmore with his surfboard and mail



1 of 500 covers

Technical details of the stamps and mini-sheet:

Colors: \$3, \$5 and \$8 stamps – Multicolored
 Size: \$3 & \$5 stamps - 48mm x 32mm. \$8 - 32mm x 48mm.
 Stamps sheet size: 30. \$3 & \$5 (5 across, 6 down), \$8 (6 across, 5 down)
 Perforation: 12.
 Stamps design: Enelani.
 Layout & Pre-press: Enelani.
 Printer: Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i.
 Printing Method: 4-color (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black) printing process.
 Sheet margin markings: HAWAII POST (top middle), "Traffic Light" showing 4 colors used in printing (lower left side), © 2002 Hawai'i Post (lower right side) & Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i. (bottom middle)

Paper: GPA coated white stock with water-activated gum on the back.

Hawaiian Lighthouses

Three stamps are scheduled to be released on October 21st 2002 showing different Hawaiian lighthouses. Augustin-Jean Fresnel, a French physicist and a civil engineer for the French government, invented a lens for lighthouses in 1822 that would bear his name. A Fresnel lens, which can be 12 feet tall, concentrates the light like a magnifying glass. For example, an open flame loses almost 97% of its light, whereas a Fresnel lens retains 83% of its light enabling it to be seen 20 miles away or more at night. Both Makapu'u and Diamond Head lighthouses (shown on the \$5 and \$8 stamps) were equipped with a Fresnel lens. Even with modern navigational aids such as the GPS (Global Positioning System), lighthouses are still important to shipping today - from the small fishing or pleasure boat to the large supertanker or cruise ship.



The \$2 stamp prepays additional charges such as extra weight. It shows the Lighthouse on Laysan Island in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands in 1893. The base was made of concrete and the tower of wooden beams. The light was probably very basic, not much more than a large oil-burning lantern. The \$2 stamp is based on a black-and-white illustration in Baron Rothschild's two-volume book "The Avifauna of Laysan. Complete history to date of the birds of the Hawaiian

Possessions" published in 1893. The existence of the lighthouse today is unknown. Perhaps a recent visitor to remote Laysan Island could enlighten us.



The \$5 stamp prepays the Overnight rate. It shows Makapu'u lighthouse on the east coast of O'ahu. It was built in 1909 in response to the steamer "Manchuria" which sank on nearby rocks in the predawn hours of August 20, 1906. Makapu'u lighthouse stands 46 feet high on a cliff which is 420 feet above sea level. A pleasant paved walking trail from Kalaniana'ole Highway leads to the lighthouse. Although the lighthouse itself is not open to the public, the area around the lighthouse provides spectacular coastal views and it is a highly recommended place to visit.



The \$8 stamp (above right) prepays the Same Day rate. It shows Diamond Head lighthouse. Built in 1899, it is 57 feet high on a cliff which is 147 feet above sea level at the foot of Diamond Head. Fitted with a

Fresnel lens in 1917, the lighthouse was automated in 1924, and is currently the home of the Commander of the Coast Guard's 14th District. It is the only lighthouse in Hawai'i that is also used as a residence. Although the lighthouse and grounds are not open to the public, it is viewable from the cliffs and road above and the rocky beach below. The image on the stamp is from a photo taken at the top of Diamond Head looking down.

The cachet on the First Day Cover shows a portrait of Augustin Fresnel and a picture of the lens he invented.

A booklet consisting of 3 panes containing 2 x \$2, 2 x \$5 and 2 x \$8 stamps was also issued. Each pane consists of 2 stamps and has a white margin all around. "© 2002 Hawai'i Post" is printed vertically on the lower right side margin & *Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i.* is printed on the bottom margin of each pane.

The booklet is stapled twice at the left side. The front cover depicts Makapu'u lighthouse at night. The back cover has a list of the postage rates of Hawai'i Post.

Technical details of the stamps:

Colors: \$2, \$5 and \$8 stamps - Multicolored

Size: All three stamps are 32mm x 48mm

Stamps sheet size: 30 (\$2 - 6 down, 5 across), (\$5, \$8 - 5 down, 6 across).

Perforation: 12.

Stamps design: Enelani. Layout & Pre-press: Enelani. Printer: Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Printing Method: 4-color (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black) printing process.

Sheet margin markings: HAWAII POST (top middle), "Traffic Light" showing 4 colors used in printing (lower left side), © 2002 Hawai'i Post (lower right side) & Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i. (bottom middle)

Paper: GPA coated white stock with water-activated gum on the back.

Further information on current and past issues from the Hawai'i Post can be found at www.hawaii-post.com

Potpourri

Lock Seals: Frank Bachenheimer writes -To shed more light on Tom Fortunato's article on lock seal in the April 2002 issue, I quote from an article written in the American Revenuer of May 1980 by Kenneth Trettin (who is the current editor of the Revenuer).

"Lock seals were used at distillery warehouses and breweries by the Internal Revenue storekeeper or gauger, who was in charge of the plant. The places where distilled spirits were made drawn, or stored were under his supervision, and, as a safeguard and precaution against tax evasion, were locked with a peculiarly constructed padlock, so made that a paper seal or label could be inserted to cover the keyhole, making it impossible for it to be opened without punching a hole in the paper seal. Glass lock seals had been used prior to the introduction of the paper seals, but they sometimes broke in the lock, causing it to jam, and so were replaced by the paper seals.

Lock seals are in the same class of fiscal paper as are the hydrometer labels, not being tax stamps per se, but aids in the enforcement of tax laws."

The article goes on to describe in detail the entire evolution of lock seals. A second article of April 1986 catalogs them. Any member interested in obtaining the lock seals pictured in the article can contact Frank Bachenheimer at: Box 230, Glenview, IL 60025



Lunar New Year: Year of the Ram - On October 10th the United States postal service announced the 2003 commemorative stamp program. Several designs for next year's stamps were released including the Year of the Ram stamp designed by Clarence Lee. Similar to the previous Lunar New Year stamps a paper-cut design of a ram is on it. Also included in the design are Chinese characters drawn in grass-style calligraphy by Lau Bun which translate into English as "Year of the Ram" and "Happy New Year" in English. No additional details were given.



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tremendous
idea ...



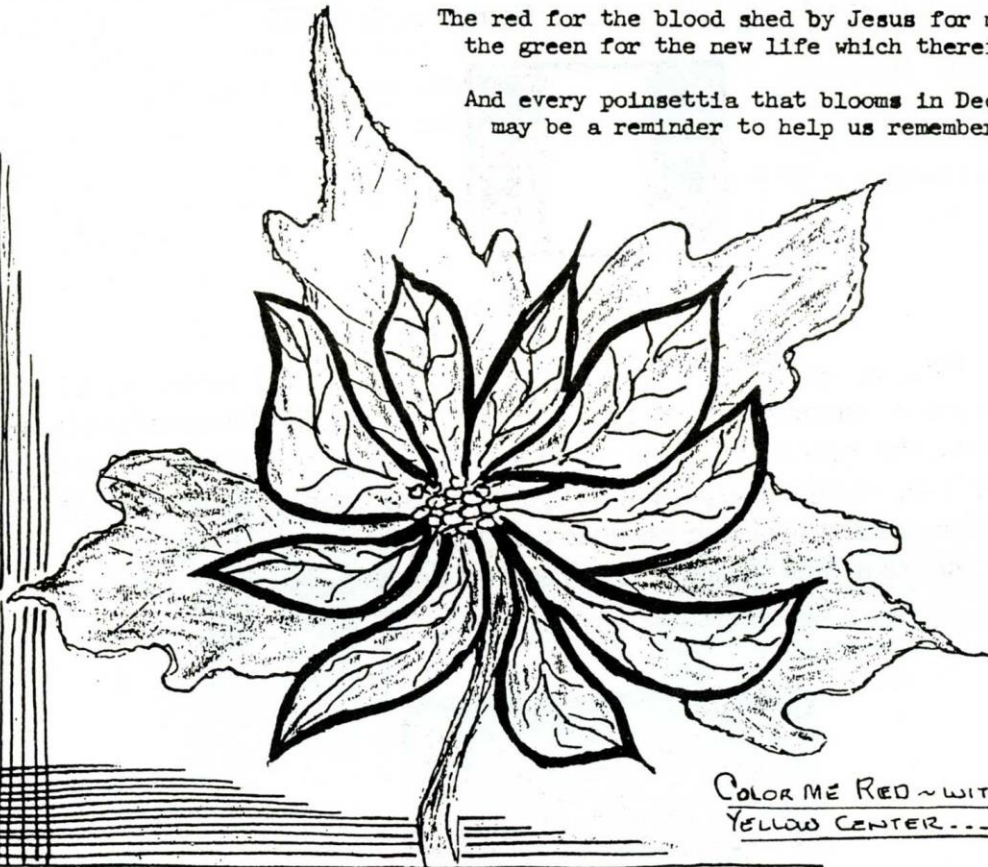
9 NOV 1964

God certainly had a tremendous idea
the day HE created the poinsettia.

The brilliant red flowers and scalloped green leaves
remind us of blessings ... on all Christmas Eves.

The red for the blood shed by Jesus for me,
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